

our lines the fighting still continues, and the French are expected to break through the Champagne line.

"In the Champagne, this morning fighting between Prunay and Aubrey has developed, the battle line thereby extending from the Oise into the Champagne.

"The troops look forward with entire confidence to the coming heavy fighting."

GERMANS EXAGGERATE DURING LOSS OF STRESS

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 17.—(Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, commenting on the "present-day" exaggerated exaggerations in the German official communications, compared with the fairly accurate official statements when the Germans suppose they are winning, says:

"Their claim to the capture of twenty-two guns at Lagnicourt Sunday was quite erroneous. They did succeed in reaching a number of British guns and began placing dynamite charges in the breaches with a view to destroying them, but so swift was the British counterattack that only four eight-pounder field guns and one light howitzer were disabled.

"The British artillerymen returned to their guns and showered retribution on the Germans, driving them back upon their wire, where the British infantry moved them down. Not a single weapon was removed from the spot where it stood before the German attack was launched."

FRENCH CONTINUING THEIR TERRIFIC ATTACK

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, April 17.—Continuing their terrific attack against the German positions between Soissons and Rheims and east of the latter place to-day, the French carried on their offensive operations over many miles of front, captured powerfully organized heights, occupied the important village of Aubrey, and on this part of the front, about two miles in extent, took more than 2,500 prisoners.

According to the official statement from the War Office, strong German counterattacks were repulsed. The number of German prisoners taken by the French on Monday is now placed at 11,000.

The text of the statement reads: "Pushing beyond this position, our troops brilliantly carried on a front of eleven kilometers a line of heights solidly organized from Mont Carnillet as far east as Vaudescourt.

"Further to the east a spirited action enabled us to capture the village of Aubrey and a powerfully fortified salient formed by the German line around that village on a front of three kilometers.

COUNTERATTACKS BROKEN DOWN BY FRENCH FIRE

"Counterattacks by the enemy in the area of Mont Carnillet were broken down by our fire. The number of prisoners taken by us on this part of the front exceeded 2,500.

"Between Soissons and Rheims, during the course of the day, we resumed our destructive fire against the German positions and reduced isolated sections where enemy groups still resisted.

About 2:30 o'clock this afternoon a strong enemy counterattack in the region of Hurbetz farm (west of Rheims) was repulsed. Another violent attempt in the sector of Courcy, occupied by the Russian troops, likewise failed.

"According to latest reports, our troops in the battle of April 16, between Soissons and Rheims, overthrew very important German forces. In expectation of an attack the enemy had brought in nineteen divisions. According to the declarations of prisoners, they had received the formal order to hold, cost what it may, the first position, which had been reinforced as a result of the day's fighting.

"The losses suffered by the Germans were considerable, not only in the course of the battle, but on the preceding days. On the eve of the attack an enemy division, while engaged in going to the relief of the sector of a neighboring division, lost, under the violence of our artillery fire, the greater part of its effectiveness. The number of unaccounted prisoners taken by us yesterday between Soissons and Rheims has reached a total of 11,000."

BUILD ALL SHIPS POSSIBLE

No Limit to Number of Merchant Ships for Carrying Food and Supplies to Allies.

(By Associated Press.)
PORTLAND, ME., April 17.—No limit will be placed on the number of merchant ships to be constructed in Maine yards under the direction of the United States Shipping Board, according to William H. Hand, a naval architect, who arrived here today to inspect ship building plants in this State.

Portland business men, it was learned, are considering plans to provide capital to equip a dozen or more shipyards that have been idle for years, and place them in shape to turn out as many wooden vessels as possible for the fleet which is to carry foodstuffs and munitions to the allies.

Acting under orders from Washington, Timothy Elliott, chief immigration inspector here, began today to register the names and addresses of all builders and carpenters available for shipbuilding.

WILSON'S 'CRY OF DISTRESS'

Cologne Gazette Can See Nothing Else in President's Appeal to People.

(By Associated Press.)
AMSTERDAM (via London), April 17.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on President Wilson's message to the American people, says:

"Shorn of its swollen phraseology, this appeal is nothing but a cry of distress. President Wilson himself must admit that the war against Germany cannot be won if America is unable to provide herself and her allies with food. That, however, is impossible, as America is facing a crop failure which cannot be averted by President Wilson's little remedies.

"The raids of our submarines, therefore, gain in importance. For every ship they sink, grows the difficulty of transporting the small exportable crops to the points where they are most needed."

MODIFICATIONS MADE IN "PRESS CENSORSHIP"

Newspapers Permitted Full Criticism of Past Events Relating to Military Policy.

SEVERAL CHANGES IN SPY BILL

Senate Committee Finishes Consideration of Measure, Leaving It Largely as Drafted by Department of Justice.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 17.—Consideration of the administration espionage bill was finished today by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and it probably will be brought on the floor tomorrow. The committee modified the provisions contained by many newspapers as constituting a press censorship, so as to permit full criticism of past events relating to military policy or defense. It retained the section giving the Postmaster-General power to close the mails to anarchistic or treasonable publications, and the section giving the President the right to impose an embargo against exports that might get to an enemy through a neutral nation.

HOUSE COMMITTEE STILL WORKING ON BILL

The House committee spent several hours today working on the spy bill, and will take it up again tomorrow. It is expected that the bill will be reported in a day or two.

In reporting the measure to the Senate, Senator Overman, acting chairman of the committee, said he proposed to take it up tomorrow for consideration and disposal.

To the section objected to by the newspapers, the committee attached a proviso that it should not be construed "to limit or restrict, nor shall any regulation herein provided limit or restrict, any discussion, comment or criticism of the acts or policies of the government, or its representatives, or the publication of the same—provided that no discussion, comment or criticism shall convey information prohibited under the provisions of this section."

The section defining espionage and its punishment was changed to make it apply to persons who seek information about national defense matters, with intent or knowledge that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation. The original language prohibited efforts to obtain such information by those "not lawfully entitled."

STRICT REQUIREMENTS AS TO SEARCH WARRANTS

In relation to the issuance of search warrants the bill makes more strict requirements, and says they may be issued under its provisions "for the purpose of searching any premises or person to discover any property, or papers, held, secured or used, in violation of or in aid of a violation of any law of the United States or of a treaty of the United States or of the rights and obligations of the United States under the law of nations."

There were minor changes in the language of other provisions relating to the protection of ships in ports of this country, the issuance of passports, the respecting of neutrality, the interference with foreign commerce, but the bill remained in principal about as it was drafted at the Department of Justice.

FURTHER DELAY DANGER TO COUNTRY'S WAR PLANS

(Continued from First Page.)
The Senate Committee voted favorably on the selective draft feature, and will report the bill to-morrow with that feature retained. There was no roll call, but three Senators were said to have been opposed to this feature. The others opposed to the draft were absent.

OPPORTUNITY WILL BE GIVEN TO VOLUNTEER ADVOCATES

An opportunity will be given the proponents of the volunteer system to vote on it in committee to-morrow on an amendment by Senator McKellar, authorizing the President to call for 500,000 volunteers. This does not change the language of the bill, nor affect the selective draft feature, but if adopted it would be in addition to the bill as it came from the War Department. The Tennessee Senator said to-night he was not hopeful the provision would be approved.

About the only change of importance made in the bill by the committee was one which would specifically include persons engaged in agriculture with those in other industries who are to be exempted from the selective draft.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY IS NAMED FOR VIRGINIA

(Continued from First Page.)
Farmville, and R. Morgan Shepherd, representing the agricultural press of the State, State Commissioner of Agriculture George W. Collier was appointed, but, saying that other duties would prevent him taking an active part in the work, asked that Mr. Mowman be named in his stead.

WILL AID IN EFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS

The council not only will work for the more efficient production and more economic use of food products, but will also aid in the distribution of those products through the State. It asks the assistance of the people of Virginia in support of this important work, which has as its principal object the protection of the State and country from suffering and want and the patriotic support of the national government in this period of emergency.

The meeting yesterday, which was called by Director Jesse M. Jones, after a conference last week of experts, to consider the food and shortage in its relation to the war, was unique in the agricultural history of the State. Governor Stuart and former Governor William Hodges Mann attended and delivered addresses. Men and women farm and home demonstrators from every section of Virginia participated

in the conference and went away with a definite doctrine to preach to the food producers of the State. Experts of extension forces of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute gave advice as to the plan of action to be pursued. More than a dozen division superintendents of schools came, and will go back to their schools to instill into the school children the necessity of food preparedness.

GOVERNOR EXPRESSES HIS CONTENT FOR LOAFER

Governor Stuart expressed the most supreme contempt for the loafer in these times of national stress, and said that there is a pressing necessity of turning every nonproducer in the State into a producer. The real limitation upon food production of the country, he said, is the scarcity of labor. There are plenty of laborers, but too few of them work, and the government must see to it that they do their share.

The Governor asks that the farmers of Virginia raise at the foodstuffs possible, and assures them that, whatever turn the war may take, prices will remain satisfactory. He sees no necessity in calling an extra session of the Legislature, since the proposed coordination by the council of safety of the State's agricultural forces will answer the purposes for which the legislative body might be called.

Former Governor Mann advocated action by the government, fixing the prices of foodstuffs, reasonable both to the producer and the consumer, and thought that the Federal government should take quick action in giving money aid to the farmer engaged in food production.

SANDY EMPHASIZES PRINCIPLES OF FARMING

State Agent T. O. Sandy emphasized especially the principle of safe farming for this year.

"Every farmer," he said, "ought to produce enough for his own family and his live stock, and then as much more than that as he can well handle. He should avoid planting too much, but should make every acre count for all its worth. A small acreage and good cultivation and good handling of the crops will yield more in the end than a large acreage badly managed. Above all things, do safe farming. Cut out fancy crops and confine your efforts to crops that will feed man and beast."

Jesse M. Jones, who presided over the meeting, spoke along the same general lines. Other speakers were Miss Ella Agnew, C. G. Burr, Mrs. R. B. Munford and Superintendent R. C. Stearnes.

SUBMARINE WARFARE CARRIED BY GERMANY TO AMERICAN SHORES

(Continued from First Page.)

lieve this statement, however, and moves to meet aggressive steps were at once taken. The probability of submarine attacks on unprotected seaboard cities and towns, raids on shipping within sight of American shores, and a submarine blockade of the principal Atlantic ports to terrorize shipping and people were expected.

Last week word came to Washington that Germany was about to declare a prohibited submarine zone about the harbors at Boston, New York, the Delaware capes, Chesapeake Bay, Charleston and Savannah—virtually all the important ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

Some American officials were disinclined to credit the report, but entente diplomats here predicted that Germany would soon carry the submarine campaign to this side of the Atlantic principally to scare neutral shipping away from American harbors and to raid the great merchant fleets moving food and supplies to America's allies.

Some officials think that the lack of declaration of a prohibited zone in American waters may be due to the crippled condition of communications with Germany. Without such a declaration they assert, Germany will incur great claims of damages to neutrals and will carry on a new campaign without the color of legal authority which she contends the declaration of a barred zone lends to it.

RUMOR OF ATLANTIC BASES IS REVIVED BY ATTACK

With submarine war brought close to the doors of America, the possibility that German U-boats may have bases on this side of the Atlantic is revived. The raid of the U-53 and the Deutschland's two trips demonstrated that German submarines could escape the British naval cordon and reach America. Whether a submersible could make such a trip and return without getting supplies on this side of the Atlantic is gravely doubted. Many officials here always have believed that the U-53 had a mother ship. The possibility that merchant submarines of the Deutschland type, now converted to carriers of fuel oil and supplies, might accompany flotillas of the war boats on their transatlantic raids, is recognized as being ever present. The possibility of bases having been planted by the German raiders recently at large in the South Atlantic is one of the foremost. The possibility of a German submarine base in the Gulf of Mexico has long been recognized, and many officials have been convinced that when the raiding began the raiders would come from that quarter.

There also have been many reports of secret German bases on the rocky and inaccessible coasts of Maine and Northern Canada, but since there has been no evidence of the use of such bases, it is considered unlikely that even if they exist they can now be brought into use in Germany's warfare against the United States.

Naval officers recognize the danger of submarine operations off American coasts, but are confident of the navy's ability to deal with them.

Expert opinion is that some shipping is bound to be lost if the raiding is extensive, but that submarines operating 2,000 miles away from home have most of the disadvantages to contend with.

BYNUM AMONG MISSING

Name of Richmond Boy in Casualty List of Canadian Overseas Forces.

OTTAWA, April 17.—Lieutenant W. F. Bynum, of Richmond, Va., serving with the Canadian Overseas Forces in France, is reported in the latest casualty list as among the missing Americans who participated in the successful attack by the Canadians upon Vimy ridge at the British western front.

Lieutenant Bynum is a nephew of W. S. Forbes, of this city, and is well known in social and business circles of Richmond.

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND MEN TO DRILL TOGETHER

Tentative Plan of War Department Provides for Recruits From Two States Combining.

TRAIN AS UNIT IN ONE CAMP

Fifteen Thousand Soldiers to Be Under Regular Army Officers, With Major-General in Command—Locals for Companies and Battalions.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the tentative organization scheme worked out by the War Department for the mobilization and training of the 1,000,000 men to be raised by selective draft, the forces of Virginia and Maryland are to be organized as a unit, and drilled as such in a single camp.

This fact came out today from the War Department during a discussion of the plan of the army for assembling the new force, for its organization into a fighting machine, and for the distribution of equipment and supplies for its maintenance in the field.

In all, more than 15,000 men from Virginia and Maryland will be grouped together in one camp, drilled there by regular army officers, whipped into fighting condition and maneuvered as a single unit, perhaps a division, with a major-general in command. An impression had existed that under the selective draft scheme, the young men of Richmond, for instance, would be shipped away to some far off mobilization camp, divided into companies and regiments and brigades made up of men from perhaps a dozen States.

No such plan is under consideration. It was stated today; instead, all the Virginians will be sent to one great camp, formed into various organizations and, after a period of training, merged into the regular army composed of commands from all the States.

MEN IN ONE CAMP TO FORM A DIVISION

As far as may be practicable, local officers will be placed in command, at least of companies and battalions. Regiments and brigades probably will be commanded by officers detailed from the regular army. This is certain to be the case with divisions commanded by major-generals or army corps commanded by lieutenant-generals.

The decision to unite the forces from Virginia and Maryland in one camp was reached because of the necessity of bringing enough together in each camp to form a division. This is the most convenient command to drill and the most convenient to equip and supply. In it, all branches of the service are represented, that is, the infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Also, each division has in its formation, engineers, signal corps, aviation, field hospital and ambulance units. All these are required to make such a command self-supporting on the firing line.

It has not yet been estimated exactly how many men Virginia and Maryland would contribute under the 1,000,000 draft. This will depend in some measure upon the number of men from these States now in the army and National Guard. Each State is to be credited with its quota in these two services, and the full quota from Maryland and Virginia cannot be called until regular army and National Guard recruiting has been concluded.

THOUSANDS WATCH MARTIAL PARADE

(Continued from First Page.)

The marine barracks at the same point. The marine band was brought along with the two detachments of fighting men, who arrived here at 10:15 o'clock over the Norfolk and Western Railway, which, with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, carried them without cost.

The men were given the freedom of the city for several hours during the day, and each acted as an individual recruiting officer, telling the young men they met the advantages of their particular arm of the service. Dinner and supper were served at the Blues' Armory for them. The return trip to Norfolk was made last night.

The parade started from Capitol Square promptly at 4:30 o'clock. The line of march was along Grace Street to First to Franklin to the Boulevard to the ball park. Returning, the parade came down Broad Street from the Boulevard to Ninth Street and thence to Capitol Square, where arms were stacked.

Shortly after the arrival of the blue-jackets and marines at Capitol Square, Governor Stuart appeared on the large portico and addressed hundreds on the need of the nation, appealing to the young men to join the colors. A chorus of 200 high-school girls sang patriotic airs during the meeting and the marine band played several selections.

TIME FOR WORDS PAST, SAYS GOVERNOR STUART

"The time for words is past," the Governor said. "The time for action is now here. If words were needed, they have been spoken long ago by a man as never man has spoken before—I refer to President Woodrow Wilson. Each word of that speech was worth a division of men on any battle field, because they spoke the sentiment of mankind and registered its voice for freedom."

"We are now engaged in a struggle, and the time has come for action, par-

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ticularly for Virginians, to answer the call made upon us. I want to say that however small the number called, it is an imperative call and one which should be answered.

"I have heard encouraging reports from all recruiting stations to-day. They report a big increase in inquiries. Let us keep it rolling. I don't want to have Virginia hang her head in shame if her sons fail to do their duty. It is our flag that is calling. We don't have to obey, but we must show our fidelity to every star in that flag. We fought for it and we will fight again to preserve it and to hand down its priceless and blood-bought guarantee of freedom to posterity.

"With solemnity I ask you, on behalf of the people that I represent, that all young men will come forward and do their bit in defense of that flag."

STREET SPEAKING ATTRACTS BIG CROWDS

Big mass-meetings were held on many street corners last night. Speaking and singing attracted big crowds along Broad Street, and a tremendous crowd was at a meeting in Fulton. Strong speakers made direct appeals to young men to do their duty, and encouraging reports came from all points.

The demonstration yesterday was held under the auspices of the Richmond branch of the Navy League of the United States, with the co-operation of Governor Stuart and Mayor Ainslie.

The sailors and marines were met by Major Allen Potts, Quartermaster's Corps, Virginia National Guard, who had charge of the parade arrangements for the care of the men while here. Assistant-General W. W. Sale was in charge of the parade arrangements.

Captain A. M. Watson and Lieutenant K. E. Rookey and Lieut. E. Major were in command of the naval detachment. Lieutenant R. N. Reeves was in command of the marines. The sailors were garbed in the regulation blue uniform, with canvas leggings and white hats. They carried rifles and wore white cartridge belts. The marines wore the dress uniform of that branch of the service, consisting of dark blue coat, light blue trousers and cap, all with piping of deep red. This combination was made more striking by the bright yellow service stripes and chevrons worn by the majority of the men.

Leading the parade was a small boy dressed as Uncle Sam and riding a pony. Mounted and bicycle police preceded the column, and were headed by the marines. The marines had a bugle corps for its music, while the band led the big detachment of seamen.

NAVY RECRUITING OFFICE SENDS FORWARD ELEVEN MEN

Recruiting at the local office was still yesterday. The navy office sent eleven men to Norfolk for training. Six men were enlisted here for the navy and six were enlisted at the branch office in Norfolk and sent here. Naval recruits were John H. Gwathmey, John E. Peay, Jr., of this city; John W. White, Homer D. Tatum, Lynchburg; Colin M. Paxton, Schoolfield; Charles E. Campbell, Schoolfield; Brown, Dry Ford; William J. Chapman, High Shoals, N. C.; and Roger W. Bolin, Turnersville, N. C. The army recruits were William L. Greer, Waverly, and Chester E. Herzig, Orange. Four negroes from this city also enlisted as follows: Charles R. Ferguson, James Morris, William H. White and David A. Richardson.

First of all the women of Virginia to heed the call of the United States Navy for recruits is Miss Kathleen Virginia Venable Michaux, who enrolled yesterday as a yeoman of the second class in the naval coast-defense reserve. Miss Michaux is employed as a stenographer at the Westbrook Sanatorium, and after being accepted as a reserve, she returned to her desk to work until notified that her services were required by the government. In order to be accepted as a yeoman of the second class, the applicant must pass an examination in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and general knowledge. Stenography and the officers at the recruiting station, Miss Michaux made an excellent showing on the test.

VIRGINIAN ON LIST OF DEAD

Canadian Casualty Roll Includes Name of Lieutenant A. H. Fannill, of Chatham, Va.

(By Associated Press.)
OTTAWA, ONT., April 17.—To-day's Canada casualty list includes Lieutenant A. H. Fannill, of Chatham, Va.

BAKHMETEFF QUILTS AS RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

Declines Longer to Represent Provisional Government Now in Control in Petrograd.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 17.—George Bakhmeteff, Russian ambassador to the United States since 1911, cabled the provisional government at Petrograd today that he had decided to relinquish his office and asked that someone be named to take charge of the embassy.

Distinctly a member of the old imperial regime, the ambassador's separation from the new democratic government has been a foregone conclusion. Only to-day it became known that Baron Rosen, Mr. Bakhmeteff's predecessor here, probably would be sent to succeed him if he actually was not already en route to Washington.

So far as known, this action of an ambassador in declining to continue in his office is unprecedented in history of diplomatic Washington. The plan of the provisional government to name a successor is declared to have had no influence in bringing about the ambassador's action. It was said at the embassy that nothing was known of the government's intentions in this regard.

Mr. Bakhmeteff, it is stated, has remained at his post since the revolution solely because he expected the Grand Duke Michael to head the government, in accordance with the wish of Czar Nicholas. When the provisional officers, however, arranged for elections and for the permanent replacement of the monarch by Mr. Bakhmeteff, acceded as the personal representative of the Emperor, decided that he could not continue to represent the new elements in control.

It is assumed that C. Onou, the counselor of the embassy, will assume the duties of charge pending the arrival of a new ambassador.

Mr. Bakhmeteff has taken two houses in Chevy Chase, a fashionable suburb, where he will make his residence for the summer, taking with him all of the magnificent furnishings of the present embassy building, which is his personal property.

WAGES OF MINERS RAISED

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, April 17.—After a joint conference of representatives of bituminous-coal miners and operators here

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Haven't you been down to the Heart of the City yet, to see these?

No, of course you haven't had time yet, since time is at a premium just now.

But, you really are coming, aren't you? Of course you are when you realize that it's possible for you to acquire the niftiest little

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and the

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Why so cheap? By seizing every opportunity to obtain good values—bought ALL the close outs from a strictly dependable factory.

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Some one else wants to get in on this ground-floor proposition, eh?

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